

OCTOBER

Jacksonville Republican

"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 28. NO. 43. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., OCTOBER 20, 1864. WHOLE NO. 1447

POLITICS AT THE NORTH. The Richmond Examiner of the 27th inst., on the authority of a gentleman just returned from a trip to Yankee land, that notwithstanding the recent success of Lincoln's army in the Valley, McClellan daily growing in favor, and already the Lincoln administration fear the death of their dynasty. There is a strong apprehension on the part of McClellan's friends that Lincoln with adopted measures to obstruct and prevent an honest election. And the Examiner says: "We are disposed to believe that every Yankee success tends to increase the peace party." The Northern people have at least learned that their military success do not lead to peace, but to a prolongation of the war, the idea of crushing the rebellion being an abandoned delusion.

List of Letters.

Margaret Anderson, 3 Jesse Andrews, W. A. Anderson.
Miss R. M. Bonds, Adeline Burton.
W. L. Bush, 4, Sarah Bauldin, 2, Mrs. M. E. Bush, L. A. Best, Mrs. Louisa Burgess, Mr. T. L. Bryant, Miss Mauda Boyd, Miss Jane Bryant, Eliza Briggs, Mrs. Francis Baldwin, Miss M. J. Burton, Wm. Barchfield.
Miss Martha Cushman, 2, Wiley Carr, Jesse Jacey, Mr. A. J. Christian, Mr. J. F. Coleman, W. H. Caldwell.
Sophia Davis, 2, Miss Jane Duncan, 2, Miss R. A. Davis, 4, Mr. C. C. Davis, Miss Elizabeth Edmondson, Nancy Edmondson, Richard Epps.
Mr. J. W. Ford, 3, Miss Sarah J. Ford.
Mrs. Martha Gray, Martha F. George, 2, Mrs. M. M. Garrett, Mary W. Griffith, 4, Miss Mary Griffith, Mr. E. L. Griffith, 2, Mrs. M. J. Griffith, Miss Martha Childs, Mrs. Josiah Gay, 2, Mrs. Edna Hine Griffith, C. S. Gains, M. C. Gains, Miss Isaac Gore.
Capt. Mendez, Mrs. F. D. Hodge, S. Hutton, Mr. S. J. Houghton, J. H. Houghton, Mrs. Martha Hollingsworth, John Holey, E. D. Hodge.
Mrs. Mary Jones, Miss Mattie E. Jones, Mr. T. J. Johnson, Mrs. L. Johnson, Mr. John Johnson, Mr. L. Jarrett.
Lieut. M. A. Kelton, J. R. Kesey, J. W. Kirk, J. King.
Mrs. Sarah Ann Lee, Capt. W. H. Lawrence, Mrs. Harriet Long, Miss E. L. Ladd.
Miss M. F. Miller, Capt. J. B. Martin, John McLeod, Mrs. F. C. Marsh, A. A. Mallard, S. P. McFarney, Mr. Wm. Martin, 2, Lewis S. Meharg, Mr. J. Milton, Mrs. D. M. Mayfield, Mr. L. R. McWhorter, Miss Fannie Miller.
Mary W. Noble, Boley Netherland, Mrs. W. B. Nether and Samuel Netherland, Mary Ann Penn, Sarah Purdy, Miss M. A. Pridmore, Maj. L. Peck.
Miss N. F. Reynolds, Amanda M. Roberts, Wm. Roberts, Miss C. E. Roberts, Dr. S. G. Riley, Mrs. L. E. Rosser.
Mr. A. J. Stringer, Miss Martha Smith, Miss E. E. Smith, David Stoddard, Mr. P. W. Sackett, Miss Lou Stojan, Miss E. D. Smith.
Mrs. M. J. Tygrete, John P. Thomas, Jr., 2, Mrs. Martha Taylor, Miss Sarah Thomas, James Thompson.
Mrs. L. G. Wilson, Mr. S. M. Wardlaw, 2, Capt. T. J. Williamson, J. R. Wright.

MORGAN'S DEATH.

Annexed is an extract, relating to the death of General Morgan, which is copied from a letter written by an officer in Western Virginia.
This army is much exasperated at the manner of Morgan's death, and swear vengeance on the town of Greenville if they ever get back there.
The day Morgan's remains were brought into Jonesboro, was a solemn one. As his body passed his old brigade, there was not a dry eye in the entire line. It was one of the most solemn and impressive scenes I ever witnessed, to see the "war-worn" veterans standing with tear bedewed eyes watching the lifeless frame of one who had often led them to victory, now a mangled corpse.
After Morgan fell, the man that shot him jumped from his horse, caught him by the heels, dragged him through the house out into the street and threw him across a horse, running the animal up and down the street swearing and yelling, "here's your Morgan; here's your Rebel horsechief; he will not steal any more horses in Kentucky."

After singling and cursing over Morgan a while the Yankees carried him—lying across the horse—out three miles in the country to Geo. Gillam's headquarters, and after the exhibition was over, they brought him back. Then his staff—who were all taken but Major Bassett—got permission to dress him. We are told by a nephew of our captain—who was with us and taken prisoner but afterwards turned loose—that it was impossible to tell what his clothes were made of, for the blood and mud. Brownlow has come out in a flaming article telling the people of Kentucky and elsewhere, that they can leave their stables open, and need not watch their pastures for the horse thieves' den.

that the enemy at Bull's Gap have been reinforced by the addition of another brigade. We expect they intend a forward movement; by their getting so many troops—having now about 6,000 men.

A CHILD THAT TALKED AT BIRTH.

The Troy Whig has the following: South Troy is just now agitated by the story told about a child that talked at birth. It prophesied that a comet was coming in a few weeks and was going to give us a terrible drought, and that in consequence of its disarrangement of atmospheric laws there would be a five years famine. The war was to end next year; according to the inspired baby's prophecy. There are numbers who have seen the talking child and insist upon the truth of the stories.

OBITUARY.

EARTH IMPOVERISHED AND HEAVEN ENRICHED.

Miss MARY GEORGINA ANN SMITH, daughter of Joseph H. and Sarah Smith was born in Edgfield District S. C. Oct. 30th, 1844. Departed this life in full triumph of a Christian's faith September 21st, 1864. Two years previous to her death she was adopted into the family of God; from the time of her conversion until the time of her departure she adhered her profession by her Godly walk and pious conversation. She was beloved by all with whom she was surrounded. When death claimed her as his victim, she met him with Christian fortitude, and longed to depart and be with Christ, which is far better; and after an illness of two weeks which she bore with patience and submitted to with resignation, she fell asleep in Jesus, let soul was borne by winged seraphs to the habitation of the redeemed. I conversed with her during her illness in reference to her future prospects; she remarked to me there was not a cloud interposed between her and her God. She said to me "I would not live always, welcome death I long to be at home" she then closed her eyes and her spirit fled to its glory.

She exhorted her parents, her brothers, her sisters to fight the good fight of faith and meet her where immortality unites and death no more divides. It seems to me that I would feel the zephyrs caused by the wings of angels who waited round to hear the conqueror's home; the last words that fell from her lips was a prayer for her country and suffering soldiers. So calmly she leaned her head upon Jesus bosom and breathed her last breath. So Georgia the idol of that home circle is gone; her playful and mischievous no longer fall upon our ears; but we sorrow not as those who have no hope, but rejoice in her brilliant and upright life, seeing her among the angels who have come out of great tribulations and washed the robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb.

When a guest to the grave but we will not depart there.
Since that was thy Ransom thy Guardian thy Guide;
He gave thee He took thee and He will ensure thee.
And death has no sting since the Savior has died.

Born at Kingston Hospital, Barneyville, Ga., on the 9th day of August, 1861, of typhoid pneumonia. Adjutant Edward Stiff of the 6th Geo. cavalry, in the 24th year of his age.

At the first tap of the drum in March 1861, the deceased volunteered in defense of his country, in whose service he remained until the day of his death. After ending the privations and hardships of a soldier's life for nearly four years he has fallen a victim to fell disease—after passing unharmed through the bloody battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, and all the dangerous engagements which occurred in East Tennessee during last winter. Death with his unerring aim, as at last moved down his youthful form. Thus has gone down to a soldier's grave another martyr to his country's cause, and the fact will bring sadness to many of his former comrades in arms, for with his brave and generous nature he possessed in an eminent degree, their confidence and esteem. On one occasion during Gen. Longstreet's occupation of East Tennessee, Adj. Stiff was recommended for promotion by his Colonel for gallantry displayed on the field of action. But it was not his lot to live to reap the reward of his good deeds, nor to enjoy that glorious peace for which so many noble Southern hearts have bled. Yet may he live again in the happy abode of peace above, where no wars, no suffering, no desolation ever come.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of J. W. Whiteside, dec., by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 14th day of October, 1864; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be

barred; and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.
J. U. & J. W. WHITESIDE,
Oct. 13 Administrators.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of the statute in such cases made and provided, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, heretofore the Court house door in the Town of Centre, Cherokee County, Alabama, on the SEVENTH DAY OF NOV., 1864, within the usual hours of sale, a negro boy named ARTHUR, who says he belongs to a man named Henry Logan, who resides in the State of Mississippi.
J. M. DANIEL,
Sheriff of Cherokee county, Ala.
Oct. 20 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of an order from the Probate Court of Calhoun County, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Ballis M. Pike deceased, will sell at the late residence of deceased, on Monday, the 14th day of November next, the following personal property, to wit: One good Mule, four head of Cattle, one Pork Hog, five Bee st nds, some Farming and other tools, a complete set of Blacksmith tools, one Bedstead twelve yards of good gray Jeans, and two Scything cradles.
Said property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, with interest from date, note and approval security will be required of purchasers—sale will take place at the usual hours.
October 10th 1864
BENJAMIN NABORS, Adm.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of William Owens, deceased having been granted to the undersigned on the 10th day of Sept. 1864, by the Probate Court of Randolph county, Ala., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment.
Mrs. FRANCES E. OWENS, Adm.

Certificates Lost.

LOST by the undersigned, the following described certificates, which all persons are hereby forewarned against trading for, as steps are being taken to obtain new ones:
One dated March 18, No 226 for \$250, to J. M. Daniel, Centre, Ala.
One dated April 1, No 2437 for \$500 to J. J. Berry & Co. Rome, Ga.
One dated April 1, No 2438 to Edwards, Harris & Co. Knoxville, Tenn. for \$200.
One dated April 1, No 2439, to Walden, Eggleston & Co. for \$300.
J. M. DANIEL,
Centre, Ala. Sept 23, 1864.

Lost Notice.

WE will meet the tax payers at the following times and places for the purpose of completing the assessment of tax for 1864. From recent instructions received, it is necessary that all of those who have been assessed should meet also for the purpose of assessing their property employed in agriculture separately.
All persons failing to attend and assess their property or effects will be chargeable with an additional 25 per cent tax.
At White Plains Sept 27 and 28; at Oxford, 29 and 30; at Madrox Oct. 1; at Saltpur Spring, 10; Polkville, 11; at Alexandria, 12 and 13; at Peeks Hill, 14 & 15; at Walden's Shop, 18; at John Vessels, 19; at Kansas, 20; June Bug, 22; Rabbit Town, 23; Davis' 26; Sugar Hill, 27; Pine Grove, 28; Pleasant hill 29; Abernathy, 31; Fair Play, Nov 1 Pine Thicket, 2; Phipps, 3; Borden's 4; Ladiga, 5; Cross Plains, 7.
Persons in and around Jacksonville can call upon T. P. Renfro and assess at any time.

WANTED

For Madison Hospital, Montgomery. 100 Bushels Dried Fruit, 10 Barrels Kruit, to be delivered to C. Glover, Blue Mountain, or Col. J. D. Hoke, Jacksonville.
C. J. CLARK, Surgeon in charge.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Calhoun County.
Court of Probate for Calhoun county, Ala. Special Term, September 24, 1864.

THIS DAY came William McMahon, Administrator of the Estate of T. McMahon, deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the 29th day of October next be set for said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, for three consecutive weeks, as a notice to all persons interested to appear at my office in the court house of said county, on said 29th day of October next, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.
Probate Court, Special Term,
Sept. 12, 1864.

THIS DAY came G. C. Ellis, and presented a paper purporting to be the last will and testament of R. T. Earle, deceased, asking that the same be Probated and admitted to record in the court, and setting out among other things, that said deceased left the following non-residents as next of kin, to wit: Mary Larisey, wife of Joel Larisey, late of Calhoun County, Alabama, and Sarah A. Larisey, wife of Henry Larisey, all of whom reside in Colleton District, State of South Carolina, and all over twenty-one years of age.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the 5th day of October next be set for proving said will, and that notice of the same be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, for three consecutive weeks, prior to said 5th day of October, that all persons who may desire, can appear at my office in the Town of Jacksonville, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held on the said 5th day of October next, when and where they can make known their objections to the probating of said will, if they wish to do so.

Given under my hand, at office in the town of Jacksonville, this 12th day of Sept. A. D. 1864.
A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for a certain promissory note, held by Elizabeth Heimer on me, and also some account as I have paid them off and she refuses to give them up.
Wm. H. KILGORE.

Strayed.

FROM the undersigned, on the 12th day of September, 1864, on One Creek, a dark bay MARE MULE, five or six years old, mane and tail closely shorn, medium size, newly shod before no other marks recollected. Any person knowing anything about the said mule can address me at Morrisville.
DANIEL NUNNELLY.

MUSIC LESSONS.

ON the Piano, will be given by Mrs. M. E. FRANCIS, at her residence, commencing with the next session of the Jacksonville Female Academy. Sep. 1, '64.

NEWS FOR THE BLIND.
500 pair fine Glass for spectacles.
W. C. LAND'S
Jewelry Store.

Committed.

TO the Jail of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 15th day of September, 1864, a negro man who calls his name HENRY. Said boy is about 24 years old, five feet high, black, and weighs about one hundred and twenty-five or thirty pounds. He belongs to Andrew Weeks of Rutherford county, North Carolina, and that his master was killed in some battle in Virginia, about two years ago.
The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
W. E. SMITH, Jailor.

A SMALL LOT OF
Salt, Thread, Sugar,
Iron, Cotton Cards,
To Exchange for PRODUCE, by
T. P. RENFRO.

If you want
Factory Thread,
Good Chewing Tobacco,
Indigo and Madder,
Paper, Pens and Pencils
Matches, and
Cotton Cards,
Call at the POST OFFICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for Calhoun county, Ala. Special Term, September, 17, 1864.

AT this term of the court, came J. W. Whiteside and J. W. Ledbetter, administrators of the Estate of Moses Whiteside, deceased, and filed their petition, alleging, that their intestate died seized and possessed of eight negro slaves, two mules, one wagon, Blacksmith tools, Cotton Gin, Corn and Fodder and Household and Kitchen Furniture—that it is necessary that a sale of said negroes and other property be sold for division. The 22nd day of October is set for hearing and determining upon the facts of said petition. All persons concerned can appear at my office in the Court House of said county, on said 22d day of October, 1864, and defend against said petition, if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of St. Clair county, Alabama, on the 31st day of August, 1864, on the Estate of Lorenzo B. Blair, deceased—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
Sep. 18. NOAH LAWRENCE, Adm.

POCKET BOOK LOST.
Bartow County, August 14th, 1864. This is to certify, that S. A. HARRIS, a citizen of the above named county, did on the 13th of said inst., loose a pocket book containing \$4.15 cents in green backs, and also two discharges, dated the first named one not recalled, only given in 1863, and the other in May, 1864, some where on the road from Jacksonville to Cross Plains.
S. A. HARRIS.

STRAYED.

From the undersigned about the 1st of May, 1864, two mule colts of black color, one more mule, two years old, this spring. The other a horse mule one year old, this spring past. Any information will be thankfully received, and any person knowing any thing about said mules can address me at Pett Hill, Calhoun County Ala. this August 18, 1864.—Gt.
L. E. LITTLEJOHN.

COMMITTED.

TO the Jail of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala. a negro man who calls his name WILLES, and says he belongs to Harry Scholfield, of Baton Rouge, La. Said boy is about fifty years old, five feet 9 inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds, copper color. Committed 6th Aug. 1864.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
Aug 13. W. E. SMITH, Jailor.

Jacksonville Female Academy.

The exercises of this institution will be resumed on Monday the 25th day of September next.

RATES OF TUITION.

Primary class per session of 5 months,	\$30 00
Second " " " " "	40 00
Third " " " " "	50 00
Incidental fee,	2 00
August 20, 1864.	

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of James Houston, dec'd, late of St. Clair county, having been granted to the undersigned on the 12th day of July 1864, by the Probate Court of St. Clair county, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted are requested to make payment.
Sep. 29. T. S. FREEMAN, Adm.
NANCY HOUTER, Adm.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of John L. Senter, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned on the 4th day of April, 1864, by the Probate Court of Cherokee county, Ala., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment.
JOHN L. MCCONNELL, Adm.
Aug. 13, 1864.

J. B. WALDEN,

Attorney at Law.

LOCATED at Centre, Cherokee Co. Ala., will attend to business in the Circuit and Chancery Courts of Cherokee and adjoining counties, and also to cases for Executors, Administrators and Guardians in the Probate Court.
March 26, 1864.

ELLIS & CALDWELL,
Attorneys at Law.
Solicitors in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Law, will will practice together, except in CRIMINAL CASES, in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb. Jan. 12, '64.

Lost.

I HAVE lost a 4 per cent. certificate for Bond of \$700, made payable to John Smart, of Oxford, Ala., which certificate I received in payment of his tax for 1863. I want all persons from trading for the above certificate, as if not found I shall make application for a new one.
J. A. FARNS,
Collector 14th Dist.
Sept. 23.

Factory Cotton Yarns.
In any quantity, on hand and for sale, Nos. 16 to 14 inclusive, at the Oakeside Cotton Mills, Randolph County, Ala.
B. L. WILSON, Proprietor.
Oct. 6, 1864—3m.

Talladega papers please copy and send bills to this Office.

Vinyard For Sale.

THE undersigned, wishing to change his residence, will sell, at a moderate price, his interest, (one third) in the Vinyard four miles east of Jacksonville. Said vinyard has several acres of vines of three or four years growth, and a fine variety of fruit trees.
Oct. 13. GEORGE WHITE.

The pocket book advertised in our paper as lost by S. A. Harris, of Bartow County, Ga. containing two discharges and some money, has been found and left at this office, and may be obtained on application.

Notice.

WE will proceed to sell on Friday the 4th day of November, 1864, at the late residence of J. A. Whiteside, dec., in Chockolocko or Rabbit Town valley, the following property belonging to the estate of said deceased, to wit: about 15 bushels Wheat, some 10 or 12 bushels grazing Oats, one Gin Band one Straw cutter, one Lot Gin gearing, bolts, &c. and a few Books. Terms of Sale Cash. Also, at the same time and place, we will RENT about 100 Acres of Land, for the year 1865. Terms of Renting made known on the day—this 8th Oct. 1864.
J. U. & J. W. WHITESIDE, Administrators.

Important Notice.

By order of the Impressment Agent, I am required to impress seventy five able bodied negroes to go to Mobile to work on fortifications. This day I have received orders from Lieut. Gen'l Taylor, commanding this department—directing me to inform the planters of Calhoun county, if they will come forward and hire their hands to work on the rail road from Blue Mountain to Jacksonville, they will be relieved from sending them to Mobile; and every negro man that works on the road, will be entitled to credit for impressment. I am required to make impressments the negroes will be sent to Mobile. This can be avoided by coming forward and hiring your hands to finish the road from Blue Mountain to Jacksonville. This portion of the road is ordered to be finished as speedily as possible.

W. F. BUSH,
Impressment Agent Calhoun County.
Oct. 19th, 1864.

Tithes Notice

THE Planters of this County are called on to bring in their Tithes whether assessed or not to their usual Depots, as speedily as possible.
W. F. BUSH,
Supervising Agent.
Jacksonville, Oct. 19th, 1864. 2t.

General Beauregard's Address.

We publish in this paper, the earnest, eloquent and patriotic address of Gen'l Beauregard to the citizens and soldiers of the Military Division of the West, in this, as he truly says, "critical and decisive hour." Citizens who cannot repair to the field can do much by a liberal and prompt response to demands for provisions, means of transportation, &c. Let the motto of each be, "Nothing superfluous for self, every thing for my country." The soldier who could fail to be moved by the appeal to the glorious history of the past, "written in the blood of his comrades," and the inspiring hopes of the future, must indeed be dead to all emotions of honor and chivalry.

Soldiers absent from their commands who fail to respond to the generous offer of amnesty, richly deserve the severest punishment known to military discipline.

Gen. Beauregard commends himself to the admiration and confidence of the army and the country by his glorious success in the past, and especially by his heroic defence of Charleston, which has thus far been successfully resisted a siege of near five hundred days, unparalleled in the annals of war.

We regret to learn that John Brock, Esq., who was to have started to Virginia in a short time, with clothing, &c. for the soldiers, has been prevented by an attack of Typhoid fever. His trip is therefore indefinitely postponed.

We thankfully acknowledge the receipt from J. A. Gladden, Esq., of fifty dollars, as a donation to the "Soldier's Rest" of Jacksonville.

To the Citizens of Calhoun.

The Rail Road from Blue Mountain to Jacksonville is ordered to be built at once.

The commanding General has made the order, and the President of the road is organizing a force to carry on the work. The planters of Calhoun county have a fine opening for keeping their hands at home instead of leaving them to go to Mobile. Capt. W. F. Bush has in his possession orders to impress hands to go to Mobile. We call especially attention to the advertisement of Capt. Bush in this paper—by which it will be seen that citizens of Calhoun County can so arrange it as to keep their negroes from leaving the county to go to Mobile. The military necessity of the hour requires that the rail road should be built from Blue Mountain to Jacksonville. All citizens who will promptly come forward and hire their hands to work on the rail road will be relieved from impressment to go to Mobile, and the time their hands work on the rail road will be taken and credited on the time of impressment; and while their hands are working on the rail road in Calhoun they will be exempted from all impressments.

Let every one come forward and arrange it keep their hands in the country in preference to having them taken to Mobile. Prompt action is required.

HEAD QUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST.

October, 17th, 1864.

In assuming command, at this critical juncture, of the Military Division of the West, I appeal to my country-men of all classes and sections, for their generous support and confidence.

In assigning me to this responsible position, the President of the Confederate States, has extended to me the assurance of his earnest support: the Executives of your States meet me with similar expressions of their devotion to our cause: the noble army in the field, composed of brave men and gallant officers, are so strangers to me, and I know that they will do all that patriots can achieve.

The history of the past, written in the blood of their comrades but foreshadows the glorious future which lies before them. Inspired with these bright promises of success, I make this appeal to the men and women of my country, to lend me the aid of their earnest and cordial co-operation. Unable to join in the bloody conflicts of the field, they can do much to strengthen our cause. Fill up our ranks, encourage our soldiers, inspire confidence, dispel gloom and thus hasten on the day of our final success and deliverance.

The army of Sherman still defiantly holds the city of Atlanta, he can and must be driven from it. It is only for the good people of Georgia and surrounding States to speak the word, and the work is done.

We have abundance of provisions, and there are men enough in the country, liable and able for service to accomplish the result. To all such, I earnestly appeal to report promptly to their respective commands, and let those who can not go, set to it, that none remain at home who are able to strike a blow in this critical and decisive hour.

To those soldiers of the army, who are absent from their commands without leave, I appeal in the name of their brave comrades, with whom they have in the past, so often shared the privations of the camp and the dangers of the battlefield, to return at once to their duty. To all such as shall report to their respective commands in response to this

appeal, within the next thirty days, an amnesty is hereby granted.

My appeal is to every one, of all classes and conditions, to come forward freely, cheerfully and with a good heart, to the work that lies before us.

My country-men! respond to this call as you have done in days that have past, and with the blessing of a kind and over-ruling Providence, the enemy shall be driven from your soil, the security of your wives and daughters, from the insults and the outrages of a brutal foe, shall be established, soon to be followed by a permanent and honorable peace. The claims of home and country, wife and children, uniting with the demands of honor and patriotism, summon us to the field; we can not, dare not, will not fail to respond.

Full of hope and confidence, I come to join in your struggle, sharing your privations, and with your brave and true men, to strike the blow that shall bring success to our arms, triumph to our cause, and peace to our country.

(Signed,) G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.
Official, Gen. Wm. BRENT, Col. & A. A. G.

The General Situation.

The present situation of affairs is rather encouraging. Matters have brightened up some recently, displacing the despondency consequent upon the fall of Atlanta and the disasters to Early in the Valley. Still the situation is not exactly at this period what the sanguine promised themselves last spring. At the same time, it is such as to inspire hope and encourage us in vigorous prosecution of the war.

In Virginia, Early reports officially that Sheridan has left Harrisonburg and is retreating down the Valley. Around Petersburg unusual quiet has prevailed for several days past, but Grant is busy fortifying his new position near Fort McCreah which is one mile nearer the South Side Railroad, the point he is evidently aiming to reach. The alarm in Richmond caused by the capture of a Salient at Ft. Harrison has subsided. On the North side of James River, a fight, reported to have occurred on Friday, lasting till 2 p. m., and resulting in the reported capture by our forces of two lines of entrenchments, three hundred prisoners and nine pieces of artillery. From South Western Virginia, Gen. Echols reports a victory over the Yankees who were marching upon the Salt Works.

In Georgia, the army is executing a new and bold movement which if successful must defeat Sherman or starve him out. Our army is moving in the rear of Sherman nearly if not quite on the line of the railroad to Chattanooga, and at last accounts had succeeded in destroying the road between Big Shanta and the Etowah River besides capturing several trains. It is not exactly ascertained what Sherman is doing to checkmate or provide against the new movement Beauregard's presence will greatly inspire the troops and give assurance of success.

Forrest is still prosecuting with uninterrupted success, his raid upon Sherman's communication in North Alabama and Tennessee. He had captured at last dates, three thousand prisoners, horses, wagons and destroyed the railroad one account says as high up as Franklin, near Nashville. The Nashville papers locate him at Fayetteville on the 28th with nearly his whole command moving on the Chattanooga road a portion of which he had destroyed. His campaign promises to be the heaviest blows to Sherman's army of the year.

Gen. Price is well into Missouri, moving rapidly and the Yankees say, appearing ubiquitous. If he has the force thirty-five thousand, as estimated by the enemy and recruits are flocking to him, he will create a powerful diversion in favor of Gens. Lee and Beauregard if not be able to seriously threaten St. Louis and redeem the State. At the last Yankee accounts he occupied Pilot Knob and had overtaken and used badly, Gen. Ewing's forces. A. J. Smith, with the only division of Yankee veterans, had been flanked and had fallen back to Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis. A rebel raiding party is reported to have gone within four miles of the city. In Arkansas, Gen. McCruder was at the head of a large army and had whipped Steele at Little Rock. The news indeed from all quarters the past week has been favorable to our cause.—Most Adv.

POSITION IN GEORGIA.

The Macon Intelligencer of the 14th says: "The utmost secrecy has been maintained during several days past, concerning the movement of the Army of Tennessee. The Yankees also seem to be enveloped in a cloud that mysteriously hides them from our view. But this cannot remain much longer. They must make their appearance either fight their way through our dense lines at points where we oppose them with great advantage of position, and against which their strength will be hurled only to be dissipated into fragments, certain destruction or capture, or they must escape by a quick flank march. Either method seems fraught with destruction. We do not think the enemy has sufficient numbers at the present time to successfully combat our army in its present condition, therefore he is probably seeking an out let of escape. What with a very short supply of subsistence, and without the necessary material for a march, he will soon be placed in almost distressing condition, and with his weakened columns will make but feeble resistance to harassing attacks that our forces persistently keep up and find his escape almost impossible, or retreat a most disastrous operation.

AN ACT.

To Regulate the collection of Taxes, to provide for the exchange and funding of Confederate State Treasury Notes.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That it shall not be lawful, after the first day of December next for any tax collector in the State to receive in payment of taxes due the State Confederate States treasury notes, bearing date prior to the 17th day February 1864, and it shall be the duty of all tax collectors to pay into the State treasury, by the 16th day of December next, the full amount of said Confederate States treasury notes in their hands at that date. No credit shall be allowed for any payment made in said treasury notes after that day, provided that the tax collector shall pay over to the State all collections by him in the same kind of funds received without exchanging the same for other funds and any tax collector who shall violate this provision shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars and not more than five thousand. Provided further, that bills of the denomination of one hundred dollars of the old issue shall not be received in payment of State or county taxes.

SECTION 2. Be it further enacted that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and required to exchange one half of the amount of treasury notes of the Confederate States of the issue prior to the 17th February 1864 now or hereafter in the treasury of the State under the provisions of act of Congress, approved 14th June, 1864, entitled "An Act to amend an act entitled an act to reduce the currency, and to authorize a new issue of notes and bonds, approved 17th February, 1864" using first in exchange the denomination of one hundred dollars; provided that the State and county treasurers shall receive treasury notes of the Confederate States, except one hundred dollar bills, from tax collectors, dated prior to the 17th February, 1864, at sixty-six and two third cents on the dollar; the bills of the denomination of less than five dollars shall be received at the nominal value.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted That it shall be the duty of the Governor, after making the exchange required by the preceding section, should there remain on hand any notes of the old issue of the denomination of one hundred dollars, to fund the same, at his discretion, in six per cent bonds or in four per cent non-taxable bonds of the Confederate States, under the provisions of the aforesaid act of the 14th June, 1864. After exchanging and funding the old issue of treasury notes, as provided in this act, the remainder shall be paid out of the treasury as currency, at the value fixed by law, being two thirds of the nominal value of said notes, or exchanged for the new issue as soon as the same can be effected.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act regulating the collection of taxes due the State, shall also apply to the taxes due the several counties of this State; and it shall be the duty of tax collectors to pay into the county treasury of their respective counties, by the 5th of December next, the full amount of the old issue of treasury notes which may be in their hands at that date; that the Secretary of State notify the several tax collectors of this State of the passage of this act, and that the Governor be requested to have this act published in every newspaper in the State one time.

Approved October 7th 1864.
N. B.—All papers in the State will copy one time, and send accepted accounts to Executive office with copy of publication
J. H. JUDKINS
Private Secretary

Oct. 7th, 1864.
MR. GRANT—I have just arrived from Fort Delaware, and was in prison with a number of men from this county, and not one among the number was sick at the time I left on the 19th of Sept. I will also give you a list of their names and Regts. 1st Ala. Cav. Henry Baird, 3rd Mon Aderholt, J. M. Sacher, Briant Griffin. Died at that place, Isaac Nunnelle, Ed Gains and Jas Meberg. 5th Bat B-J Matthews, P D Bonds, W Anderson & Pop Isom. Died, G B Griffin, Dave Owens, T. Lambert and Dave McClellan. 7th Wm Dale. Died Poke Neely, 8th Con D E Hawkins. 10th W A. Neal, F. Wood, J D Usery, Wm Wharton and Clayton. Died, George Lively and F M Vickers. 48th, Columbus Erwin & T Parker. 51st Ala Cav R A Bonds, W D Bush, A B Hames, J W Houghs, W W Linsey, R D Roberts, J W Roden, G W Rountree, J C Thomas, H Hail, J Criswell, B Webster, J Whisenant, E G Robertson, W M Stephens, Wm Striplin, R J Bacon, W S Lackey, Died: John Pryor, P Mayfield, J Maze, Geo Browning, A R Cook, M. Thompson, Wm Littlejohn, Dan Littlejohn, W Johnson, Wm Harrison, Wm Gay, Jas. Low, Joe Bryant. Of the 58th Ala. E M Smith.
D B WILSON,
Co. B. 5th Ala. Batt.

HORRIBLE VILLAIN.—The New York Herald of the 5th has been received in this city. In it is a letter from Grant to Sheridan, in which he directs him to burn every house in the Valley; to kill every horse, cow, hog, sheep, or other animal; to destroy every mill to set fire to every barn, wheat or hay stack; to cut down every ornamental tree, and carry off every negro. He says that if this war continues twelve months longer he desires to convert the whole Valley into a howling wilderness.

There is nothing in modern history so atrocious as this order. It is the act of a man with small brains and great vanity, who has been beaten and baffled until his senses have fled completely. It is the outpouring of a beaten and wounded spirit. He cannot whip Lee but he can starve the women and children. We turn him over to General Lee.

This order was issued while Sheridan was, as he thought, carrying everything before him. It had not time to be published before he was flying down the Valley with his freebooters, and early in pursuit. Is there a man belonging to the Valley who can stay away from his colors under such circumstances? If there is, he must be dead to all the impulses that enoble man. Never was vengeance more loudly called for.—Richmond Dispatch 10th.

CHEERING.—The Columbus Sun states, upon the authority of officers connected with the army, that as we press northward our numbers increase. When the army fell back to Atlanta numbers of men who lived in the northern portion of the State went back to their homes. They are now returning to their colors. It is stated upon the same authority, that over one hundred deserters have returned to their commands from the neighborhood of Lick Skillet—a little village in Northwestern Georgia. Hardee's corps alone has been recruited nearly three thousand.

From the Montgomery Adv.] Captions of the Public Acts & Joint Resolutions of the Legislature of Alabama.

Passed at the Extra Session, commencing September 26th, 1864.

An act to authorize the Governor to rescind certain contracts therein named. To equalize the price of salt to the indigent families of soldiers in the State.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.
Approving the address of President Davis to the two Houses on the 29th September, 1864.
For the purchase of stationary.

In regard to the death of Gen. R. E. Rodes.

In relation to Gen. Reddy and his command.

In relation to the Second Class Militia and State Reserves.

To amend Section 1629 of the Code of Alabama.

To increase the fees and commissions of certain officers therein mentioned. [Increased the fees of tax assessors and collectors fifty per cent upon the fees and commissions now allowed them by law.]

To increase the fees of Jailors.
Explanatory of an act to increase the fees of Judges of Probate and other officers.

To fix the pay of the General Assembly.

To increase the salaries of the Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller of Public Accounts.

For the relief of Executors, Administrators, Guardians and Trustees.

For the relief of indigent soldiers.

In relation to the distribution of Cotton and Wool Cards.

To extend the time for the completion of railroads in the State.

To amend an act therein named.

To provide for the printing and distribution of Acts of the present extra session.

To amend Section 1169 of the Code of Alabama.

Making an appropriation to aid indigent families of soldiers in military service from the State of Alabama. (Appropriates \$2,000,000.)

To authorize an additional Clerk in the Treasury Department, and for other purposes.

To punish certain officers therein named [For stealing a negro, horse, gelding, colt, filly or mare, or robbing, burglary or arson, the penalty is death, or ten years in the Penitentiary.]

To amend the admiralty law of this State.

To amend an act to encourage and promote the manufacturing of lubricating oil.

To regulate the election of taxes, and to provide for the exchange and funding of Confederate States Treasury Notes.

To prevent the oppression of the people of Alabama by the illegal execution of the impressment laws of the Confederate States.

To authorize the citizens of Henry and Dale counties to form themselves in squads or companies for the defense of their homes and firesides.

In regard to the procuring of corn for the indigent families of soldiers.

JOINT MEMORIAL.

To Alabama soldiers absent from the army without leave, and Joint Resolutions thereto.

To increase the salaries of Chancellors and Judges of the Circuit Court.

To authorize county Treasurers, Probate Judges and other persons to exchange old issue of Confederate notes for new.

To aid in the arrest of deserters and stragglers.

Late News.

RICHMOND, October 12.
The Whig office has received the Washington Chronicle of the 8th. Stanton sends dispatches to Dix, dated the 7th, based upon a dispatch from Gen. Thomas, dated Nashville, 5th, whose information was received from Chattanooga, whence Gen. Smith telegraphed Thomas that the Confederates retreated from Alaona on the 4th, moving in the direction of Dallas, and

leaving their dead and wounded in our hands.

The enemy moves while Sherman is silent. Press dispatches of the same date, say that in the fight at Alatoona, on the 5th, our forces completely vanquished the Rebels, who retreated precipitately, leaving in our hands between 400 and 500 killed and wounded.

Forrest is en route to Florence from Lawrenceburg. Another account says he was surrounded.

Important movements are still going on in Missouri.

Last advices state Price attempted to cross over the river at Castle Rock, but was prevented by the Yankee troops on the other side. As the river had swollen, it is supposed he would try and cross at some other point.

It is also reported that several hundred Confederate cavalry had crossed the Missouri into Montgomery county, with bridges over the Gasconade river and Cole's Creek, and burned at the latter point twenty locomotives and thirty cars destroyed.

A dispatch from St. Louis, dated 7th, says the enemy appeared before Jefferson City to-day. It is not known whether a battle has been fought.

The damage to the Pacific railroad will amount to three hundred thousand dollars. Prospectively the loss in business is the same amount.

Rosecrans reports Ewing arrived at Rolla.

Neither Stanton or the Press give anything from the Army of the Potomac.

Grant is in Washington.

Gold in New York on the night of the 7th, was 202 1/2.

MOBILE, October 12.

Gen. Forrest telegraphs Gen. Taylor from Corinth, on the 12th, that Col. Shelly's success yesterday was complete. He pursued the enemy, capturing three guns, twenty-five prisoners and thirty horses.

About two hundred were drowned in attempting to re-embark on the boats.

Our first shot penetrated the boiler of a transport, and many Yankees were scalded and burned to death.

The boats went down the river.

The above was given to the Mobile Press by Gen. Dick Taylor.

PETERSBURG, October 12.

Dates to the 9th give nothing from Sherman.

Butler represented that in the fight below Richmond, on Friday, the Rebels attacked with spirit Kautz cavalry, in three entrenchments and drove them back with a small loss of men, but with loss of his artillery; but says Penny subsequently advanced with his regiment to Kautz' old position, and holds the enemy in the inner line of entrenchments around Richmond.

REICHMOND, October 13.

The enemy's cavalry in force attempted to flank our position on the Darbytown road, seven miles below the city, moving simultaneously with infantry. They advanced and took shelter in an abatis one hundred yards in front of our fortifications, but were repulsed. Our loss was slight.

Major Willis F. Jones, of Kentucky, Field Adjutant, was killed by sharpshooters.

RICHMOND, October 13.

The following dispatch has been received by the War Department:

ESABQUARTERS, Oct. 13, 7 A. M.

This morning the enemy endeavored to advance between the Darbytown and Charles City roads, but were repulsed in every attempt. Their most strenuous effort was made about 1 P. M., after which they withdrew, leaving many dead. Our loss was very slight.

Breckenridge reports that a force of the enemy came up to Greenville on the 12th, and were defeated by Brig. Gen. Vaughan. Some prisoners, two standards of colors, and many horses and arms were captured. The enemy lost many killed and wounded.

Our loss small.

R. E. LEE, General.

MOBILE, October 13.

A special to the Advertiser, dated Senatobia, 12th, says the Memphis Bulletin of the 11th contains lengthy dispatches claiming a great success at Alatoona.

Thomas was at Nashville. Rosecrans and Washburne were after Forrest.

A dispatch from Franklin, Missouri, dated the 7th, says Smith would move immediately in pursuit of Price with a force sufficient to whip Price before he could reach Jefferson City.

It was reported in New York that the steamer Ronoke had been captured at sea by Rebels who embarked at Havana as passengers.

RICHMOND, Oct. 14.

Northern papers of the 12th have been received.

Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio have gone Republican by a large majority.

Sheridan is at Fisher's Hill.

The Governor General of Nova Scotia paid a visit to Grant.

Nothing later from Sherman.

RICHMOND, Oct. 14.

The fight was not resumed to-day on the north side of the James, as expected.

Officers from below report all quiet.

Nothing has been received at the War Department from any quarter.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, October 15.

Sherman has marched two corps of his army to this side of the mountain through Thornton's and Chester's Gap. Gen. Early followed and engaged the remaining corps under Gen. Cook, and drove it through Strasburg and across Cedar Creek.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

October 27, 1864.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Six months, in advance, \$2 00
Three " " " " " " " " 1 25
One " " " " " " " " 50

Rates of Advertising.

One square of 10 lines or less, each insertion, \$2 00
Announcement of candidates, State offices 10 00
County " " " " " " " " 5 00
Circulars of candidates, per square, 1 00
Obituaries charged for at advertising rates.

Important Notice.

By order of the Impressment Agent, I am required to impress seventy-five able-bodied negroes to go to Mobile to work on fortifications. This day I have received orders from Genl. Taylor, commanding this department—directing me to inform the planters of Calhoun county, if they will come forward and hire their hands to work on the rail road from Blue Mountain to Jacksonville, they will be relieved from sending them to Mobile; and every negro man that works on the road extension, will be entitled to credit for impressment. If I am required to make impressments the negroes will be sent to Mobile. This can be avoided by coming forward and hiring your hands to finish the road from Blue Mountain to Jacksonville. This portion of the road is ordered to be finished as speedily as possible.

W. F. BUSH,
Impressment Agent Calhoun County.
Oct. 18th, 1864.

Tithes Notice.

THE Planters of this County are called on to bring in their Tithes whether assessed or not to their usual Depots, as speedily as possible.

W. F. BUSH,
Supervising Agent.
Jacksonville, Oct. 19th, 1864. 21.

To the Citizens of Calhoun.

The Rail Road from Blue Mountain to Jacksonville is ordered to be built at once. The commanding General has made the order, and the President of the road is organizing a force to carry on the work. The planters of Calhoun county have a fine opening for keeping their hands at home instead of having them impressed to go to Mobile. Capt. W. F. Bush has in his possession orders to impress hands to go to Mobile. We call special attention to the advertisement of Capt. Bush in this paper—by which it will be seen that citizens of Calhoun County can so arrange it as to keep their negroes from leaving the county to go to Mobile. The military necessity of the hour requires that the rail road should be built from Blue Mountain to Jacksonville. All citizens that will promptly come forward and hire their hands to work on the rail road will be relieved from impressment to go to Mobile, and the time their hands work on the rail road will be taken and credited on the time of impressment; and while their hands are working on the rail road in Calhoun they will be exempted from all impressments.

Let every one come forward and arrange it keep their hands in the county in preference to having them taken to Mobile. Prompt action is required.

Glorying in his Infamy.—Sheridan in a dispatch to Grant, makes the following report of his wholesale devastation and destruction of private property, in obedience to orders, but contrary to all the usages of civilized warfare, in his retreat down the Virginia Valleys:

"The grain and forage in advance of the points have been previously destroyed."

In moving back to this point the whole country from the Blue Ridge to the North Mountain has been rendered untenable for the rebels.

I have destroyed over two thousand barns filled with wheat and hay and farming implements, over seventy mills filled with flour and wheat, have driven in front of the army over four herds of stock, and have killed and issued to the troops not less than three thousand sheep.

This destruction embraces the Luray valley and Fort valley, as well as the main valley.

A large number of horses have been obtained, a proper estimate of which I cannot now make."

Because his Lieutenant J. R. Mcigs was killed in fair fight, he also boasts of having every house burnt within an area of five miles of where it occurred.

The Yankee cup of iniquity must be very large, or it would have been full long ago.

Capt. W. J. Bethune, has been relieved at his own request, as Enrolling Officer for this county, in order to return to his command in Virginia.

Capt. Ashhurst succeeds him at this place.

Col. J. C. Reid, has been Commandant of the Post at this place for some time; and we may safely say has discharged his responsible, arduous and difficult duties with that degree of ability, energy and fidelity, which has elicited the admiration of all, both soldiers and citizens.

PROSECUTION OF WOMAN REBUKED.—From a speech by Governor Seymour in Philadelphia, some days ago, we extract the following:

What I ask, in God's name, in this hour of ours, are men so lost to all sense of manhood, that they would tear the gentle sister and the loving wife from their homes, because they still cherish a love for these who may be fighting under the flag of the South? Now, I care not how severely war may be waged against men; but I do protest in the name of civilization; I do protest by the love we bear to our families; I do protest in the name of the most sacred relationship which existed in our homes, that to punish woman for an exhibition of true womanhood, for clinging with love and tenderness even to the erring, is a piece of mean tyranny, unparalleled in history.

The weakness of Our Armies Explained.

LETTER FROM BEN HILL—THE NEW REGISTRATION.

LAGRANGE GA. October 5, 1864

James T. McCormick, Asst Enrolling Officer of Troupe County

Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiries I will make a statement of facts and reasons in explanation of the late order requiring a registration and enrollment of persons between the ages of seventeen and fifty years.

By the laws of Congress, all persons between those ages are declared to be in the military service of the Confederate States. Those between eighteen and forty-five are enrolled for service in the field, and those between seventeen and eighteen and forty-five, form a reserve corps to discharge the various duties connected with the service not in the field.

But the plain fact is ascertained to be that no more than one third of the men fit for duty, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, are actually present with the armies in the field. Where are the two-thirds? What excuse have they for being away? By whose permission and for what reason are they permitted to be away? To get these men to the field, and to ascertain and expose and remedy the various frauds by which they have thus far been allowed to remain away from duty, from the purpose of the order which you are now called on to execute. If this order shall be faithfully executed, our armies will be replenished, the enemy will be defeated, and our country recovered from their possession. If this order shall not be faithfully executed, then the whole machinery of what is called the military Bureau is shown to be a failure, and those engaged in administering it ought themselves to be ordered at once to the field.

Gen. Grant writes home that our material for the army is exhausted; that our only reliance now is children, and old men, and for this reason he begs the people of the North to submit to the draft and press us a little longer, and we cannot but fail. His statement is not true. We do have the men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five to whip this fight, and that speedily, if they can be brought to duty. But two thirds of these men are absent! This startling fact is enough to make every old man and woman in the land turn voluntarily enrolling officer.

Your first duty is to register every white man between the ages specified in your orders. Mark the language—Every one. It matters not what his age, position or business. Register the man and his excuse. If the excuse be good the man is not harmed; and if it be bad, the man must be sent to duty, and the method by which he has heretofore avoided duty must be exposed and its author punished.

There are many absent from all our armies, who have furloughs or leaves of absence which are not legal or proper. Many are granted by subordinate officers, especially to their relations and favorites, who have no authority to grant them. Many are granted by the proper authority, upon untrue representations, or for reasons that have ceased to exist, and many are forged.

Many have been detailed for some light duty, while sick or slightly wounded, who still remain under such details long after health has been restored or the wounds healed. In all cases details and exemptions end when the reasons for granting them cease. Never cease your inquiries where is shown a paper granting a detail or exemption, but know whether the reason for granting it was true and continues to exist.

Many have applied for exemptions and details and received furloughs, which are renewed from time to time, until application finally be determined. Some of these employ lawyers (falsely so-called,) who, if they do not get the final order as desired, can at least, delay final action the fee often being measured by the length of the delay. Thus an ungranted application made practically to operate as a discharge from service.

Some persons are still carrying old commissions where their offices have ceased, but the commissions have not been surrendered or cancelled.

Many are showing contracts in every conceivable shape—and upon them claiming exemptions or details. No contract whatever with the Government entitles a man, per se to an exemption or detail. The contractor must show the order from the War Office for his detail or exemption, and that the Secretary of War himself cannot grant, except upon the certificate of the chief of the bureau that the personal attention of the contractor is indispensable to the proper execution of the contract.

Many have certificates from some bureau or under office of a bureau, stating that the bearer is appointed to do some duty or make some definite investigation. I saw one, some time since stating that the bearer was appointed to examine for iron and copper deposits in certain counties where such deposits were never suspected to exist; and where, if exhausted quantities did exist, the bearer would never find them. All such appointments are without an authority.

Many are clerks, agents and employees of Quartermasters, Commissaries and other officers. No such officer has the right to appoint any man as his agent, clerk or employee, in any capacity, who is between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, unless such a man be disabled from service in the field. Mark the word.—no sick or wounded—but disabled.

Many are acting as provost marshals, in our interior towns. No such officer is authorized by law, and no power, not even the President, Secretary of War, or Commanding General of an army, has the right to appoint such an officer outside the lines of the army, and all such, with their numerous retinue are illegally away from their commands. The same remarks apply to military commandants away from the army.

The number who have surgeons' certificates of ill health in their pockets and nature's certificate of good health in their persons—the truth of the latter certificate being confirmed by the patient's daily habits—are beyond estimation. When you find such I think you ought, in charity, to assume that the health has been restored since the certificate was given.

I desire in this connection to state two facts, of the truth of both of which I have no doubt. The first is that the greater portion of the absentees are enabled to remain away from duty by the efficiency or intentional negligence (to use no harsh term) of the enrolling and medical officers and their assistants. The second is that while this content in many cases, they have been in other cases, as if to satisfy conscience cruelly and unmercifully oppressive. There is no excuse for either fault. Instances have been reported to me of enrolling officers and medical boards advising and directing applicants for exemptions details, etc; to go to lawyers of their own naming to make their applications and appeals. Those who complied and paid well found treatment not so easy. I state broadly, that it never was intended that honest applicants of this kind should need lawyers, and they never can need them when officers do their duty.

It is also said, that about 10,000 men keep home in Georgia protected by militia commissions, and by certificates that they are necessary to the administration of the State Government. It is said that men are protected thus with contracts to furnish wood to railroads. I am not disposed to credit these statements if the enrolling officers now do their duty we shall soon show the number of men at home and the various causes for it.

It has been said also, that the newspaper officers everywhere have abused the privileges allowed them by the law of exempting their employees, and have exempted so unusual and unnecessary number. I do not know this to be so, but it so it cannot be improper for Congress at the ensuing session to know the names and numbers exempted for each office.

I have written this letter for your assistance, and in answer to your inquiries. But my only objects is to serve the country in this hour of its greatest need. Neither you nor I can better serve it than by getting the absentees to join their commands in the field. Therefore you may use this letter as you please.

I will not close without expressing my sincere gratification with the earnest spirit which you are manifesting in the discharge of your unpleasant duties.

Yours, very truly, B. H. HILL.

Wise Counsel.—The Montgomery Mail thus addresses itself to our next Congress:

"We cannot fight always. Extinction and negotiation is bound to come in the end. We cannot hope to exhaust the North. But we may divide it, and this can only be accomplished by a general convention. It is not at all necessary that any basis should be established for the consideration of this convention. Its object should be simply Peace. Composed of delegates fairly chosen by all the States, no one but the most designing could suspect that the interest of the country would be sacrificed; and after all, its decision, if it reached one, would have to be submitted to the people and the army. If they failed to ratify it, we should at least have had the advantage of a trial and a truce, and could go to fighting again with another temper. The revolution would be a new one. The heart of the South would swell with a different glow. It would burn with a sense of its own rectitude. It would be cheered by the lofty sense of an honest effort after peace, and an indignation and scorn for the enemy whose base passions refused it."

The plan for obtaining this general convention is simple. Let Congress express itself upon the subject; appoint three or five commissioners of national reputation to go to Washington and lay the matter before the United States Government, and our word for it; the scheme would either meet with an affirmative response, or, in the event of a rejection so divide the councils of the enemy, as to break one-half the force of his blow in the Spring. Suppose Lincoln should decline, he would then put the war on a declared footing of extermination; suppose he accepts what an opportunity does the setting of such a body of offer to England and France, who have always expressed a desire to interfere whenever there should appear a reasonable hope of success.

The weapons are now in the hands of Congress. The States can do nothing. The people can do nothing. Congress alone has the power by its courage and wisdom to strike a blow for peace. If it would reassure the army, it had better act; it had better act if it would reassure the heart of the whole country.

THINK OF IT.—There are 40,000 prisoners on each side says the Santar Watchman. Give to each prisoner a family, and imbue them all with the principles of religion, and you have at once a great State. As it is, you have

80,000 victims of a cruel war, pining in captivity, and dying of disease; and perhaps 40,000 women and children fretting at home and mourning the absence of their captive kindred. And yet the war goes on; the wine press of human wrath continues to reddens the green carpet of earth with the crimson tide of human blood; and the cloud grows darker over the land, and the red lightnings flash more fiercely. And all this in a Christian land, and among a people whose boast it is that their mission is to send the Bible and the missionary and the light and principles of a merciful dispensation throughout the world. God help us! What a picture for angels to contemplate! What a picture for the heathen to look upon! What a picture for Lucifer and his dark train of furies to shout over! God help us!

A correspondent writing of the salutes recently fired by Grant's army, says: "When the last salute was finished, there was some cross firing of words between the aroused pickets along our vidette line. 'How are you, Atlanta?' called out one of our boys. 'You'd better try and take Petersburg now,' was the Rebel response. 'Sherman is after you fellows, sharp,' said Yank. 'Won't you send more of your colored bradders into another mine?' asked Johnny. 'Don't you want some coffee and sugar?' inquired our men, tauntingly. 'Wouldn't you like to exchange your wormy hard tack for our Johnny-cake?' replied the foe. This last hit was a hard one, and unexpected. Our poor soldiers do have shockingly poor bread just now. The worms in it are very large and very lively. We did not know before that they had been seen from the enemy's works. There was more of this verbal sharp-shooting. It is much practiced now a days. While the two lines are in such close proximity no orders will prevent intercourse.

What is to become of the two thirds of the existing armies now absent from their commands? What plan is proposed for their recovery? Will Congress re-adjust the conscription drag net with a view of 'draming the rear of the last old man, the last sick woman and the last quaking baby;' or will they devote their energies with greater profit to the collection of the scattered forces—to the recovery of the missing 'two-thirds?' What will Mr Davis recommend in his annual message, discipline in the army so as to prevent the remaining 'third' from deserting, or will he fall into the ad captivum cry of 'put everybody into the army' except the missing 'two-thirds' and the retinue of officials holding sinecure positions?—*Columbus Sam.*

True News.

A special to the Advertiser, dated Savannah, 17th, says the Memphis Bulletin of the 16th reports that the Republicans were elected by 49,000 majority in Ohio.

Chief Justice Taney, died on the night of the 12th. Chase is spoken of as his successor.

Nothing from Grant, Sheridan, Sherman or Missouri.

The Yankees admit a defeat at Eastport by Forrest.

Pennsylvania, Oct. 17. No military movements or operations are transpiring in this Department and no indications of any. It is the darkest since Grant got into position before the city.

The Washington Chronicle of the 15th says Pennsylvania is admitted to have gone Democratic with the soldiers vote.

Maryland voted against the new constitution by 300 majority, though the soldiers vote will adopt it.

Indiana and Ohio have gone Republican.

Dispatches from Grant's army before Petersburg, active operations will soon be renewed.

The same paper says Mosby made a raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and one on the Chesapeake and Potomac White Plains, in both of which he was successful.

Price was at Booneville, Missouri. Shelby was in North Missouri pillaging and conscripting.

Price made a speech at Booneville, stating that he had come to redeem the people and to make a last effort in their behalf. If they would rally to his standard, all would be well and he could remain with them; if not, the Confederacy would not again offer them the opportunity of redemption from their woes. Mosby is represented to have crossed the Potomac in Montgomery county on Friday. No news from Grant, Sherman or Missouri.

No war bulletin from Stanton.

Richmond, Oct. 17. The Whig has received the New York Herald of the 16th. It says returns received last night continue to show that the gains in Pennsylvania are Democratic. The majority will reach five thousand.

Returns from Ohio show Democratic gains for Congressmen over the first report. Ashley in the 10th and Belmont in the 13th Districts, both Republican, were defeated.

Maryland gave three thousand home majority against the constitution.

The Herald says Mosby got over two hundred thousand dollars in greenbacks at Dukefield.

Stanton thinks the steamer Roanoke has been captured by the Chesapeake and is now commanded by one of Jeff Davis's naval officers.

Nothing from Sherman or Sheridan.

Price was at Booneville, Missouri, with a portion of his forces.

Butler has put Confederate Va. Reserves at work on Dutch Gap Canal, because he asserts we have negro prisoners working on our trenches.

Gold, 21 1/2.

Richmond, Oct. 20.

All continues quiet in our lines below Richmond.

There is no news from the Valley.

New York papers of the 17th contain the latest news from Georgia. A telegram from Chattanooga, 15th, reports that our scouts fail to show the presence of the enemy.

The enemy in a considerable body were north of Tunnell Hill.

Schofield sent out a strong reconnaissance party to-day to discover the whereabouts of the Rebel column, which is said to be moving towards the west.

Ringgold and intermediate points have been strengthened.

No communication yet from Sherman.

Jeff Thompson captured Sheridan on the 18th.

Price is reported still moving on Lexington.

Gold continues to advance in New York. The last quotations were 22 1/2.

Richmond, Oct. 21.

Official dispatches state that Grant's army attacked Sheridan's camp at Cedar Creek yesterday, surprised and routed the 18th and 10th corps, and drove the 10th corps beyond Middletown, capturing 18 pieces of artillery and thirteen hundred prisoners, which were safely brought off. But the enemy subsequently made stand and in turn attacked Early, causing his lines to give way and retreat. The enemy captured thirty pieces of artillery. Our net loss was twenty-three pieces of artillery and some wagons and ambulances. Our loss in killed and wounded was less than one thousand. Their loss in prisoners is thought to be small.

The enemy's infantry are reported very badly demoralized. They did not pursue. Their loss was very severe.

Gen. Kamsier was seriously wounded while acting with gallantry and was captured by the enemy.

Richmond, Oct. 21.

Returns from sixty-six counties in Pennsylvania show a Democratic increase of 14,500 on the vote of the last year when the Republicans elected a Governor by 15,300.

Charlottesville, Oct. 22.

But few additional particulars have been received from the Valley. Our army fell back to New Market. The enemy did not pursue. Major-General Kamsier was shot in the bowels (supposed to be mortally wounded) and fell into the hands of the enemy. Brigadier General Battle, wounded in the knee, arrived here this morning; also Brigadier-General Conner, of South Carolina, who was wounded in the leg on the 13th instant.

Richmond, Oct. 22.

The Baltimore American's Evening Edition of the 20th is received by the Whig.

Stanton's official bulletin to Dix says another great battle was fought yesterday, the 18th, at Cedar Creek, threatening at first great disaster, but finally resulting in a victory for the Union forces under Sheridan. It was the most splendid of any heretofore achieved. Forty-three pieces of artillery were captured and many prisoners. General Wright, Pickett and Fowler were wounded; Birwell is killed.

Sheridan's official report admits that his army was driven in confusion for four miles. He hastened from Winchester, where he was on the 18th, from Washington, took the night train and formed the men in line of battle, and time to repulse the attack of the enemy. After some cavalry charges he attacked and routed the enemy. Darkness interfered to shut off greater results.

Thirty armed desperados, supposed to be in the rebel cavalry, from Canada, invaded Staiburn's, Vermont, on the 19th, robbed the banks of large sums and shot several citizens. The robbers were subsequently caught and \$30,000 recovered.

The result of the vote on the new constitution in Maryland is doubtful.

Dispatches from Halifax confirm the report of the capture of the Roanoke by Confederate. She was taken to Bermuda, where the pressing is now being done. Braine then put to sea and burned a vessel off Bermuda. He and his crew returned in the boats and were arrested by the British authorities.

Forrest is making a raid through the western portion of Kentucky.

The Cincinnati Peace Convention adopted resolutions in favor of peace on the basis of the sovereignty of the States, calling for a Convention of the States to settle the difficulty.

Gloucester, Missouri, and the garrison was captured on Saturday by Shelby.

The city hall and other buildings were destroyed.

Richmond, October 23.

Lincoln was surrendered at Washington on Wednesday night, when he made speech of some length, in which he congratulated the people of Maryland at the extirpation of slavery in that State. He alluded to the intimation that he would seize and control the Government if defeated in the coming election, and declared that whosoever is constitutionally elected November shall be duly installed President on the 4th of March, and if the people should deliberately solve to have immediate peace, even at the loss of their country and their liberties, he knew no power nor right to resist them. He believed, however, they were still resolved to preserve their country and liberty, and in this confidence or out, he was resolved to stand by them.

By a recent arrival from Europe, assurances have been received at Washington from the highest source, that a vessel capable of belligerent service against the United States will be ordered to leave the French ports for the Confederate.

The Vermont raiders were arrested in Canada East. The Governor of Canada has assured the Governor of Vermont that he will respect the requisition of the Government of the United States, for the delivery of these criminals.

The outrage has created great excitement in Vermont.